United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

KI 1334

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **Woodinville School**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 13203 NE 175th Street ☐ not for publication

city or town Woodinville ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98072

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria

X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title 7-13-17 Date

WASHINGTON SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior
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___ **A** ___ **B** __**C** ___ **D**

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___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
x	public - Local
	public - State
	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

x	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERNE MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK
roof: ASPHALT
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Setting

The Woodinville School, is centrally located in Woodinville, a once-rural, now suburban community east of Bothell, in northern King County. The community is approximately 10 miles NE of downtown Seattle and is situated in the vicinity of the convergence of Interstate 405, State Route 522, and the Burlington Northern Railroad, just east of the Sammamish River.

The school sits on a rectangular 1.2-acre site with an east to west orientation, parallel to NE 175th Street. The site slopes slightly down to the west. The primary façade (north elevation) faces NE 175th Street and the building is set back further from the street than its counterparts to the east and west. This frontage area is primarily comprised of shrubs, lawn space and a sidewalk area. A walkway, parallel to the front elevation, starts at the east parking lot and terminates at the stairs leading up to the building entrance. Directly to the southwest lies a huge expanse of playfield space. The southern portion of the property is bordered by C.O. Sorensen Elementary School (Carol Edwards Center), and commercial buildings to the east.

Exterior

The rectangular-shaped building is two stories in height with a slightly raised poured concrete basement. The basement windows are partially below grade protected by concrete window-wells. The building has a flat roof, hidden by a shallow parapet wall which is flashed in a simple, protective metal coping. The exterior walls are wire-cut brick masonry laid in a common/American bond. This pattern highlights a spacing row of header courses every seventh row between layers of stretcher bond.

The primary façade is distinguished by Art Deco stylistic elements including rectilinear and geometric patterns and prominent vertical forms. The main façade is symmetrical with a projecting central entrance block flanked by two 30’ bays of five windows each and is terminated at each end by a 22’ long projecting windowless bay. The window bays are each separated by a projecting brick pier which rises nearly the full height of the building. These piers are laid in simple, stacked header-only courses and terminate with an angled brick drip cap. On the main façade, between the first and second floor windows are brick spandrel panels laid in dogtooth course pattern. The west and east elevations do not have decorative pilasters or spandrel panels.

The stylized entry is comprised of a recessed set of double wooden entry doors each with eight-panes. Above is a six-pane fixed transom window. Directly above the entry door is a cast-stone, stylized egg and dart lintel molding supporting an integrated, framed placard with the name “Woodinville” centrally inscribed. Above the placard is a single six-over-six Austral sash window surrounded by stepped brickwork and topped by two vertical columns of angled brick headers. The entire central block is framed by two full-height piers flanked by a receding, two-step, buttress-like piers with brick moldings. Mounted to the piers and flanking the entrance is a pair of original high style, three-part octagonal, drop pendant Art Deco style light fixtures. Executed in steel and translucent glass, the fixtures feature elongated stems and chevron patterned metal work on every other face of the central portion of the light fixture.

The fenestration is made up of large, six-over-six Austral type windows. The Austral window design is comprised of two sashes which are attached to the upper and lower sash via a center pivot bracket which allows the two sills to tilt together. All windows have brick sills.

The west elevation is similar in detail to the central portions of the north elevation described above. Here the basement level is exposed more due to the sloping site. Four, three-over-three wood windows are exposed by a full length window well protected by a low chain link fence. Spandrel panels, between five windows at each floor, are plain common bond laid brick. The elevation is terminated at the north and south end by vertical, projecting brick piers.

The east elevation, part of the 1948 addition, is highly symmetrical, planar and features no ornamentation, consisting of ten banks of evenly spaced windows with a wider space between the banks at the center of the elevation. Mounted at the center of this middle space is a long gutter leader topped by a molded rainwater head. Six evenly spaced square air vents are placed at ground level. There are no exposed basement windows.

The south elevation consists of three sections indicative of the three time periods of construction. From west to east, the additions project further south. The obvious variation in brick color and two projecting belt courses clearly differentiate the far western this section from the other two (evidence of the original 1910 building). The only fenestration at this section nine-over-nine double hung wooden sash windows, one at each floor at the easternmost corner. The middle section, representative of the 1936 addition is symmetrical, with the center section the stylistically matching the west elevation, the exception being that only four banks of windows are present. To either side are matching, slightly projecting wall sections with covered door entrances. The recessed doors are highlighted by flat awnings. Centrally located above the doors are single, three-section, nine-pane sashes serving as stair hall windows. The third section, the 1948 addition, is nearly a plain brick wall with two banks of sash windows placed on the northernmost portion. Inset in the southwest corner of the 1936 and 1948 portions of the building is a shallow covered flat carport roof supported by steel columns.

Interior

The Woodinville School has 18,435 Sq Ft. of interior space on two floors, plus a 4,600 Sq Ft. basement. While some of the interior finishes of the school interior have been altered over the years, the overall floor plan and some fixtures, such as the water fountains, remain. The most obvious alterations to the interior are changes that include acoustical ceiling tiles, carpet, modern doors, and paint colors. Remnants of original cabinetry, chalkboards, lath & plaster walls, and wood trim molding remain. The classrooms, particularly in the 1948 addition intact, include period light fixtures. One of the classrooms has had carpet removed and the original maple floors below were revealed and refinished.

The basement consisted of a stairway, the boiler room, a coal storage room and indoor playrooms for the students. The 22’ x 32’ southwestern half of the basement was designated “Girl’s Play Room.” The 22’ x 40’ southeastern half was designated “Boy’s Play Room.”

The first floor includes a 10' wide T – shaped corridor which accessed five classrooms. Two stairways access the second floor and basement spaces, one for boys and one for girls. The "Boy's Toilet" was on the west end adjacent to the stairs and "Girl's Toilet" was on the east end adjacent to the stairs. The three classrooms from the 1936 portion of the building feature long "Wardrobes" that included drawers as well as a bar for hanging coats. Blackboards covered one wall in each room. The north classrooms flanking the main entry are 30' x 22', and two east and one west classrooms are 22' x 32'. Prior to the 1948 addition, there was a 10' x 16' "Board Room" on the east end of the main corridor. Between the two bathrooms is a 20' x 12' "Office" and a "Janitor" space was carved out of the corner of the "Girl's Toilet." With the 1948 addition, a 10'x 25' supply room was added to the southeast corner of the building.

The second floor has a similar floor plan to the first complete with a second set of bathrooms. Classrooms are identical in size, configuration. A 12' x 22' "Book Room" is located between two classrooms facing north and above the unidentified space on the first floor, and the 20' x 12' space above the "Office" on the first floor office was "Teachers" room. Space above the first floor supply room was designed as the board room.

Alterations

Although built at three different periods, the Woodinville School represents a unified architectural expression. The original 1909 building was totally integrated structurally into the 1936 construction and actually retains no stylistic elements other than a portion of brick wall visible at the south elevation. The 1936 architectural plans specified that the original north and east walls were to be face-veneered with new brick. Additionally the windows of the east elevation were all replaced and the brickwork integrated into the new design.

Until 1948 the building was actually asymmetrical. The 1948 addition, notably at the east end of the north elevation, is indistinguishable from the 1936 design. The new wing gave the building a balanced façade. However the complete lack of ornamentation on the east elevation clearly distinguishes it from the 1936 structure.

In 1976 fire doors and partitions were added to the building, with the plans executed by architect Robert A. Bezzo of Seattle. In 1985 structural improvements were made to the building. In the basement existing wood columns were connected to existing wood beams with Simpson 1212T tee straps and 16d nails. In the attic where nails were omitted at existing strap anchors 10 gauge x 3" phillips head wood screws were installed in existing holes in existing steel strap. Lead holes were pre-bored in wood (40% to 70%) of screw shank diameter.

The only significant exterior alteration made since 1948 was the removal of the highly distinctive stepped parapet feature at the central entrance block. This alteration appears to have occurred as part of the structural improvements. No exterior changes to the structure have been made since 1948.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- [ ] A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1936-1948

Significant Dates

1936
1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Stephen, Frederick B. (Architect)
Works Progress Admin / WPA labor (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Woodinville School is historically significant under Criterion "A" for its direct contribution to the broad pattern of educational development in Woodinville, Washington and as a representative example of the work conducted by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The structure served as the primary elementary school for the community for over 60 years.

Additionally, the school is also historically significant under Criterion "C" as a resource that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction and represents the work of notable Washington architect, Frederick B. Stephen. As the son and longtime partner of Seattle school architect James Stephen, whose body of work has been well documented, Frederick B. Stephen made a significant contribution to the design of local schools from 1909 until the 1960s. The design of Woodinville School closely follows the progressive model school plan developed by the firm for brick schools built in Seattle area after 1908.

The period of significance begins in 1936, the date of completion of the building, and ends in 1948, the year of the last major alteration to the building.

COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL HISTORY

The community of Woodinville was first settled in 1871 by Ira and Susan Woodin, the first white family to settle in the area. Soon a tiny settlement developed along the Sammamish River just to the east of the Woodins, mainly centered around logging. Though growth was slow for the next 15 years, homesteaders and loggers gradually continued to move in, and by 1886 community had a population of 60. The Woodin home became a nexus of the nascent community, serving as its first school, its first church, an informal doctor's office, and the community's first post office.

For young early pioneers like the Woodins, the Sammamish River was the most accessible way to reach burgeoning town, serving as a river highway to Lake Washington and Seattle. Occasional steamboat service was introduced along the Sammamish in 1876. More consistent service started in 1884. However, it was not until the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad arrived in 1887 that the pace of the settlement accelerated and the semblance of a town was established.

The town was officially platted in 1890. At first, Woodinville's population came from the logging industry, but as the land was cleared, farming in the rich Sammamish Valley soil attracted more people. Dairy farms and truck gardens which served Seattle began to appear. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers straightened the Sammamish River's meanders and deepened the river channel in the 1910s in an effort to control flooding and make transportation more efficient, which increased growth in the community. While development of the area was steady, it remained an un-incorporated community until 1993.

The first school was established in the area in the home of Ira and Susan Woodin in 1881. As the community grew, a proper school building was needed to house the settlers' children. The Calkins Family, who settled in Woodinville in 1875, donated land in 1892. A small log structure served as the school until a new two-room wood frame school building was built in 1904 as the result of a $1,600 school bond measure. This two-room, wood frame school building served the community until 1907 when the chimney caught fire and the building was destroyed. After using a temporary building, in 1910 a new red brick masonry building was built. When completed, the two-story structure was reportedly the first brick schoolhouse in King County outside of Seattle. The school was reportedly designed by Seattle architect Henry Burton. To date, no information has been discovered on the life or career of Burton.

As the community continued to grow, in the 1920s the school board authorized construction of a wood framed gymnasium which was constructed east of the brick school in 1923. The space was used for rainy-day recreation, games, dances and community activities. The gymnasium building was demolished in the 1960s. By the 1930s the 1910 schoolhouse was becoming outmoded and the district needed additional classroom space. With the Great Depression underway, funding for a remodel/new school was provided through the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

CONTRIBUTION OF THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) which helped build the school was just one of many Great Depression relief programs created under the auspices of the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act, which President Theodore Roosevelt had signed via an executive order in 1933. The Works Progress Administration (renamed in 1935 as the Work Projects Administration; WPA) was the largest and most ambitious American New Deal agency, employing millions of unemployed people (mostly unskilled men) to carry out public works projects, including the construction of public buildings and roads in cooperation with state and local governments, which provided 10–30% of the costs. Most projects were initiated, planned and sponsored by states, counties or cities. Usually the local sponsor provided land and often trucks and supplies, with the WPA responsible for wages (and for the salaries of supervisors, who were not on relief).

Although it merged with the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1940 to become the Federal Works Agency, the programs of the WPA were not liquidated until 1943. The peak year of activity was 1938. And by 1941, the WPA had employed over 8.5 million people - one fifth of all workers in the country. During its approximately nine-year lifespan, the WPA completed more than a quarter of a million projects encompassing nearly every field of economic and social activity. Seventy-eight percent of total WPA expenditures were spent on construction, engineering, and conservation projects, and the remaining 22 percent on community service programs. Nation-wide the amount of infrastructure projects of the WPA included 40,000 new and 85,000 improved buildings. These new buildings included 5,900 new schools; 9,300 new auditoriums, gyms, and recreational buildings; 1,000 new libraries; 7,000 new dormitories; and 900 new armories. Almost every community in the United States had a new park, bridge or school constructed by the agency. The WPA's initial appropriation in 1935 was for $4.9 billion (about 6.7 percent of the 1935 GDP).

Educational related projects were a primary receiver of benefits under the program. To date nearly 600 educational related WPA projects have been documented in Washington State alone. These included new construction as well as remodeling and landscaping projects. Other smaller funded education-related projects included painting, athletic field improvements, new sidewalks and sewer lines, and even simple tasks such as refinishing interior woodwork.

In King County, the WPA (along with the PWA and other federal recovery programs) left a lasting legacy of artistic, literary, historical and archival accomplishments, as well as a wide range of public works projects. Roads, bridges, docks, sidewalks, flood control projects, parks, schools, and a variety of public buildings and facilities were built throughout King County with WPA funding and labor. School projects alone included over 175 projects, a third of the total known education related projects in the state. New schools were built primarily in small outlying communities such as Auburn, Coalfield, Enumclaw, Fall City, Jovita, Kennydale, Kent, Kirkland, Ravensdale, and Vashon Island.

Reportedly Woodinville received some WPA assistance for improvements to the playfield at the Hollywood School in 1934. The district then applied for financial assistance in 1935 to replace the aging 1910 Woodinville School (WPA Project #1796). The community had already approved the sale of a required $15,000 bond issue to the state in 1933. This gave the district the required WPA match.

After plans were drawn, construction work was started on March 16th, 1936. Construction then proceeded rapidly. WPA officials gave much credit to project superintendent L.A. Wallace, for his efficient handling of workers on the project, whom of which were 85% skilled laborers; an unusually high percentage compared to other like projects. Upon completion, chief WPA inspection engineer, John L. Langner noted that after close inspection he deemed the building, *"the finest building of its size and type I have surveyed in a tour covering the entire country. It is indeed something to be extremely proud of, and proves conclusively that WPA workers can and are performing high class service."*

Technically the new six-room school rose from the remodeling of the 1910 school. Per the architectural plans, portions of the old building were retained but today are nearly undistinguishable from the 1936 construction since most of those walls were refaced with new brick. The total cost for the new building was $50,000. It was formally dedicated by Principal Mason C. Hall on December 17, 1936, less than one year after construction had begun.

FREDERICK B. STEPHEN, ARCHITECT (1883-1972)

To design/remodel the school the district hired Seattle architect, Frederick B. Stephen. Stephen was a well-known and well-respected school designer whose career is often overshadowed by his father, James, whom he was in partnership from 1908 to 1928. The elder Stephen had served as the official "School Architect" for the Seattle School District from 1901 to 1909. During that time he had developed "Model School Plans," which were adopted for use in nearly all school designs in Seattle.

After traveling to the mid-west and New York to study the latest advancements in school construction, in 1908 (around the time that his son Fred joined the firm) James had developed a second model plan which incorporated fireproof materials, such as brick, concrete and terra cotta.

Together the firm during the teens and twenties, designed numerous schools around western and central Washington including projects for school districts in Wenatchee, Cashmere, Everett, Richmond Beach, Vancouver, Ellensburg, Olympia, Kirkland, Cle Elum, Chimacum, Chehalis, Fall City, and Port Townsend. Reportedly their plans were used for over 50 schools throughout the Puget Sound region.

Fred Bennet Stephen was born on February 16, 1883 in Chicago, IL. The family moved to Seattle, via Pasadena, California around 1889. Fred attended local schools and after grammar school decided to follow in his father footsteps and become an architect. The family sent him to one of the best architectural training schools in the U.S. at the time, the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1907. When he returned to Seattle, he immediately joined his father's practice. His dad had been stricken with typhoid fever after a trip to Mexico, and he needed his son to keep the practice running. Soon, the practice was renamed Stephen & Stephen. The firm continued to specialize in school design and it is likely that Fred was a significant contributing force to school designs coming out of the firm, particularly given his education at one of the most progressive architecture schools of the period.

With business booming, in 1917 the firm was joined by William G. Brust, a fellow University of Pennsylvania graduate. In 1920, Brust was made a partner, and the firm was formally renamed: Stephen, Stephen & Brust. In 1926 William Brust left the firm and opened his own independent practice. James retired in 1928 and Fred continued to practice on his own in Seattle for another 30+ years.

During the late 1930s, one of notable projects developed by Frederick Stephen was a unique octagonal summer cabin plan for the Harbor Plywood Corporation in Hoquiam. The company featured the design in their "Plan-it" series brochures which received wide distribution. In fact, the unusual design caught the attention of Sunset Magazine which also featured the plan in 1938. Reportedly Stephen had constructed the cabin in the Cascade Mountains, but it has not been located, and only one similar design has been found. Other known projects during the 1930s are limited to a garage on Prospect St. (1931) and the National Brewing Co. plant & office (1933) both in Seattle; a remodel of Lincoln Elementary School and a new high school in Port Townsend (1936); and the nominated building.

During the late 1940s Stephen was awarded a contract to design several new neighborhood fire stations for the City of Seattle. For them he developed a "standard design" which was used on five fire stations; Fire Station #30, Seattle (2931 Mt. Baker Blvd., 1949); Fire Station #21 (7304 Greenwood Ave., 1951); Fire Station # 15 (1933 Minor Ave., 1951); Fire Station #9 (3829 Linden, 1953, *demolished*); and Fire Station #28 (5968 Rainier Ave., 1955, *altered*). Other known projects included more work in Port Townsend such as the High School Gym (1942), the child care center (1945), and the Fire Station (1948).

Stephen was very active in the University of Pennsylvania alumni association in Seattle, becoming President of the Seattle group in 1920. He was also an avid fan of automobiles, with several reports of his adventures in his car featured in the local newspaper. Among them is a feat of excellent fuel consumption with his 1911 Model G Franklin. A bit of an eccentric, Stephen's adventures in hunting down wild bee hives in the forests around Seattle was also featured in a full-page article in the Seattle Times in 1923. He was a Mason and was a member of the Scottish Rite Temple. He lived for many years in the Seward Park area of Seattle and was a member of the Columbia Congregational Church and the Columbia Pioneers Club. Stephen retired in 1960 and passed away in Seattle on November 15, 1972 at the age of 89.

The Woodinville School is representative of Stephen's overall educational work and is a highly detailed example of his projects during the mid-1930s. His skill as a delineator in the latest architectural fashions of the day is evident in the nominated structure, as well as his knowledge of cutting-edge educational planning and design.

Following World War II, more classroom space was needed. In 1948 the east section of the building was added, providing four additional classrooms to the building. The design work was once again assigned to Stephen who, by adding a matching massing to the north elevation, essentially balanced the façade of the building.

ART DECO

Stephen rendered the schoolhouse building in a then new architectural style; Art Deco. The distinctive façade and architectural features are representative of an important stylistic trend in American architecture which had emerged during the 1930s, and projects by the WPA became one of the principal vehicles for promoting the new style.

The style took its name from the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts held in Paris in 1925. It combined modernist styles with fine craftsmanship and rich materials. The new aesthetic became popular in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theaters, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners. During its heyday, Art Deco represented luxury, glamour, exuberance, and faith in social and technological progress.

Technically Art Deco was not a single style, but a collection of different and sometimes contradictory styles/modes. In architecture, Art Deco was the successor to and reaction against Art Nouveau. In its first iteration, during the late 1920s, it was more flowery and flamboyant with stylized flora and fauna, found on column capitols and cornices. In the 1930s, during the Great Depression, the style became more subdued and angular; and is often referred to as Zig Zag Art Deco. Simple cubic forms and flat surfaces are emphasized for modernity. Favored motifs are faceted surfaces, zigzags, chevron patterns, and octagon shapes. Later it became more sleek and rounded with the introduction of new

building products such as glass block and Vitrolite tile. This later period is called Streamlined Moderne.

The Woodinville School sits squarely in the middle period of the Art Deco aesthetic with its geometric, stepped entry sequence, angled brick spandrel panels and chevron forms in the cornice and pendant lights.

Conclusion

Over the years the schoolhouse housed hundreds of students and served as community meetinghouse for the community of Woodinville. In 1959 Woodinville School District No. 213 consolidated with the North Creek and Bothell School Districts to form a new school district, the Northshore District. As the community grew in the post-war decades the need for larger and modern educational facilities became apparent. When Leota Jr. High School opened in 1971, the Woodinville School became vacant after housing the district's Special Education Center for several years. The building was then held on a standby basis for several years and by the 1980s the district was looking to sell the structure.

Several bond measures in the 1990s kept the hope alive that the building could be rehabilitated into a community center, but those efforts failed. In the meantime the school district had leased the building to the city for use as a temporary city hall. They eventually purchased the building and site. Then in 2001 the city constructed a new city hall and the building was vacated once again. The school has remained vacant since 2001.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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"This is the year of "the fewer" for schools" – Seattle Times: Aug 29, 1971.
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http://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2002WTHP%20Historic%20Schools%20Status%20Report1.pdf
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"Woodinville Plans to Buy Central Lot" – Seattle Times: Oct 10, 1996.
"Woodinville Plans School-Grounds Buy" – Seattle Times: Aug 19, 1999.
"Woodinville To Vote On School Bonds" – Seattle Times: January 30, 1956.
"Woodinville Votes for School Binds" – Seattle Times: Feb 1, 1956.
WPA Press Release No. PR-168: Dec 15, 1936
WPA https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works_Progress_Administration

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____

____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____
x Included in King County Historic Resource Inventory #:0185

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
x Local government
____University
x Other

Name of repository: King County Office of Historic Preservation
201 S Jackson St #700
Seattle Wa 98104

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ____NAD 1927 or ____NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	47.754143°	-122.162847°	3		
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The nominated building is located in Section 10 of Township 26, Range 05 west of the Willamette Meridian in King County, Washington. It is otherwise known as a portion of Parcel #1026059024 (see attached map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The nominated property encompasses a portion of the urban tax lot where the subject school building is located. It includes the nominated building and an approximate 10' space surrounding the footprint of the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Phillip S. Esser
organization Historic Preservation Services date September 2001
street & number 318 Terry Avenue N, Suite B telephone (206) 322 4948
city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98109

name/title Phyllis Keller (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization date May 2017
street & number PO Box 2353 telephone (206) 295 2960
city or town Woodinville state WA zip code 98072
e-mail kellerpk@comcast.net

Additional Documentation

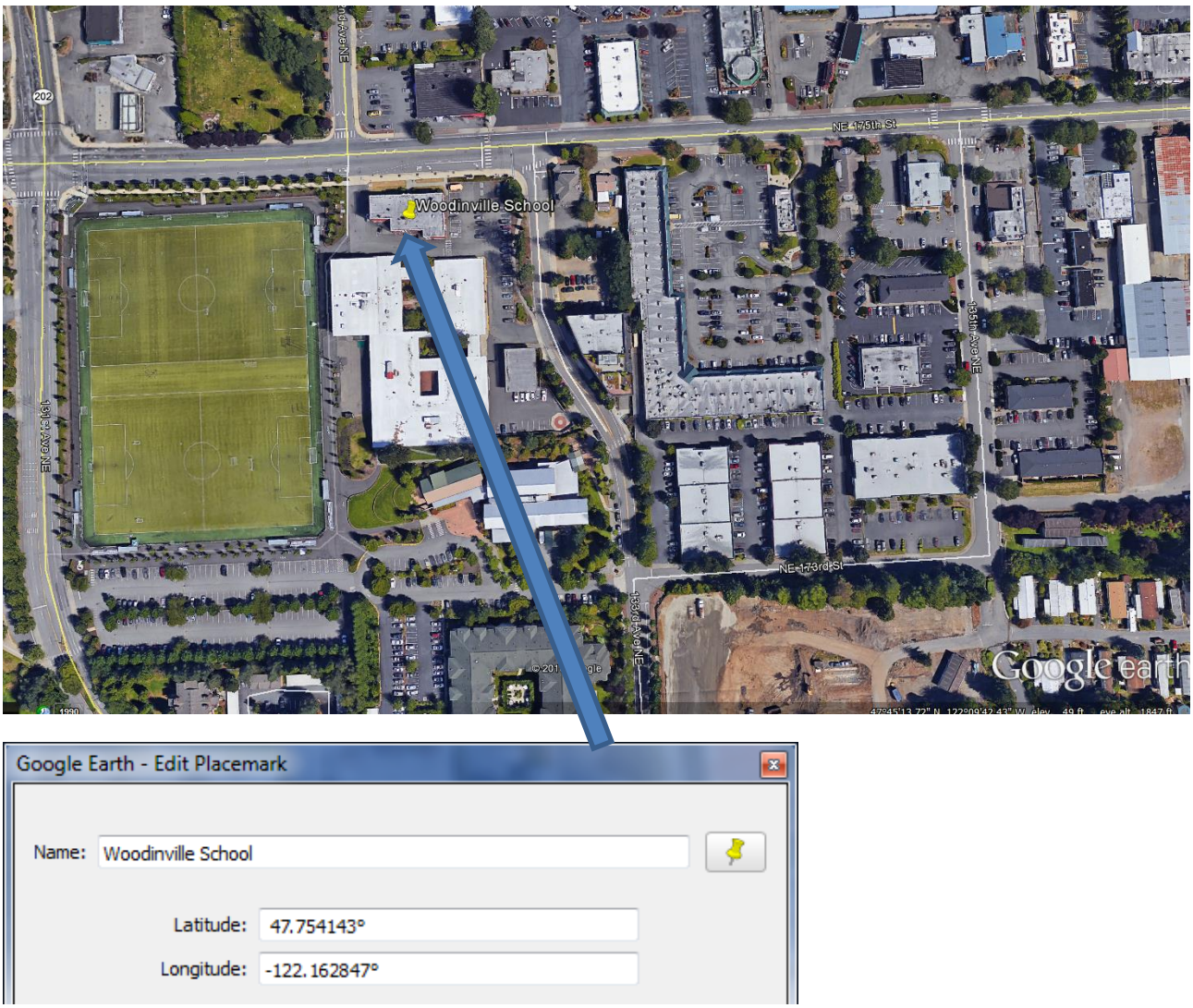
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

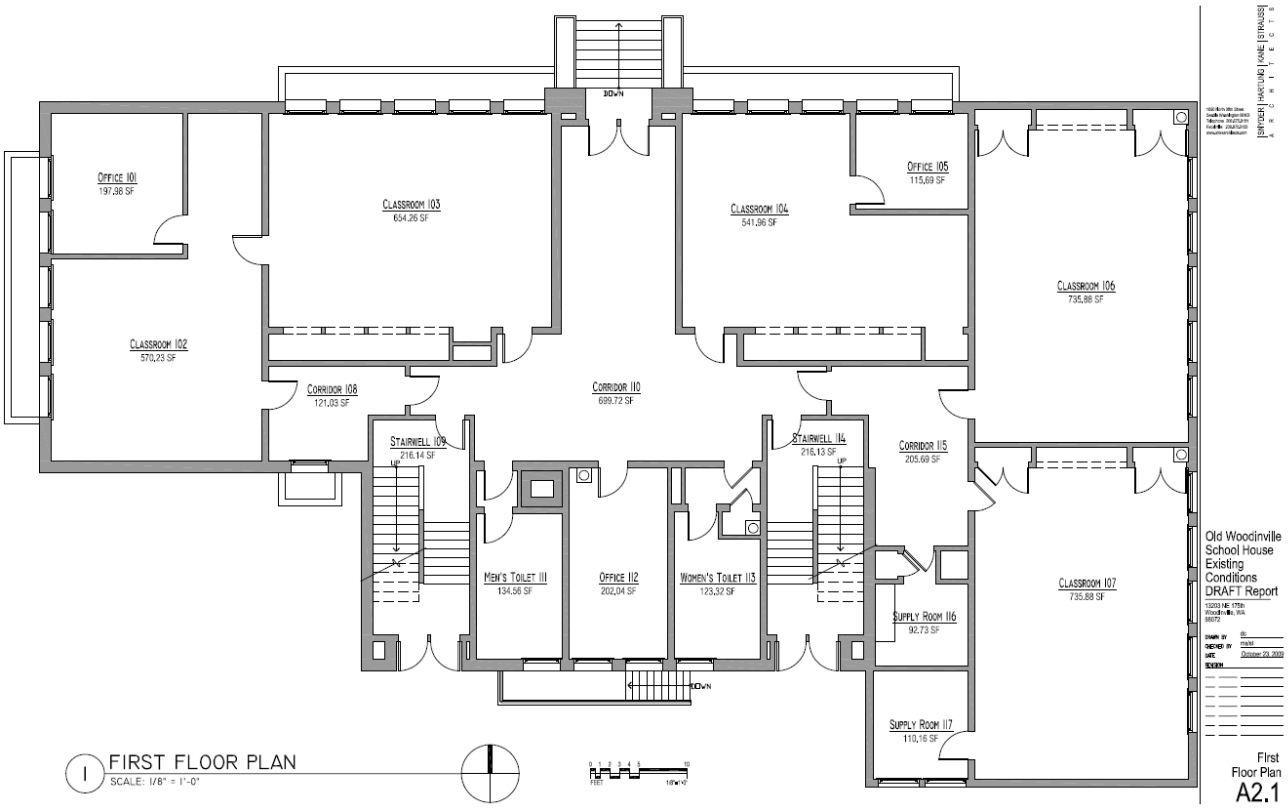


Woodinville School
Google Earth Map

Nominated Area / Boundaries

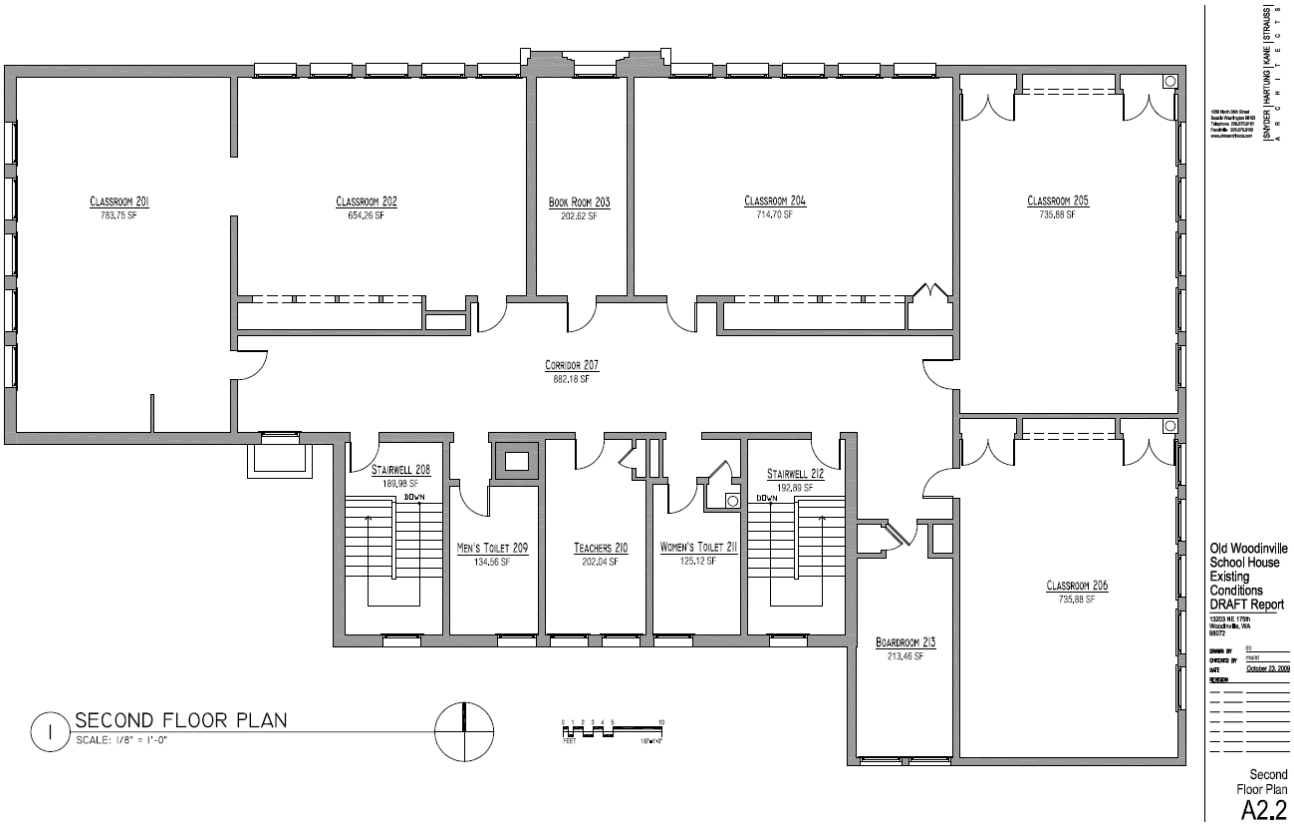
Tax Parcel Boundaries

Woodinville School
Parcel Map



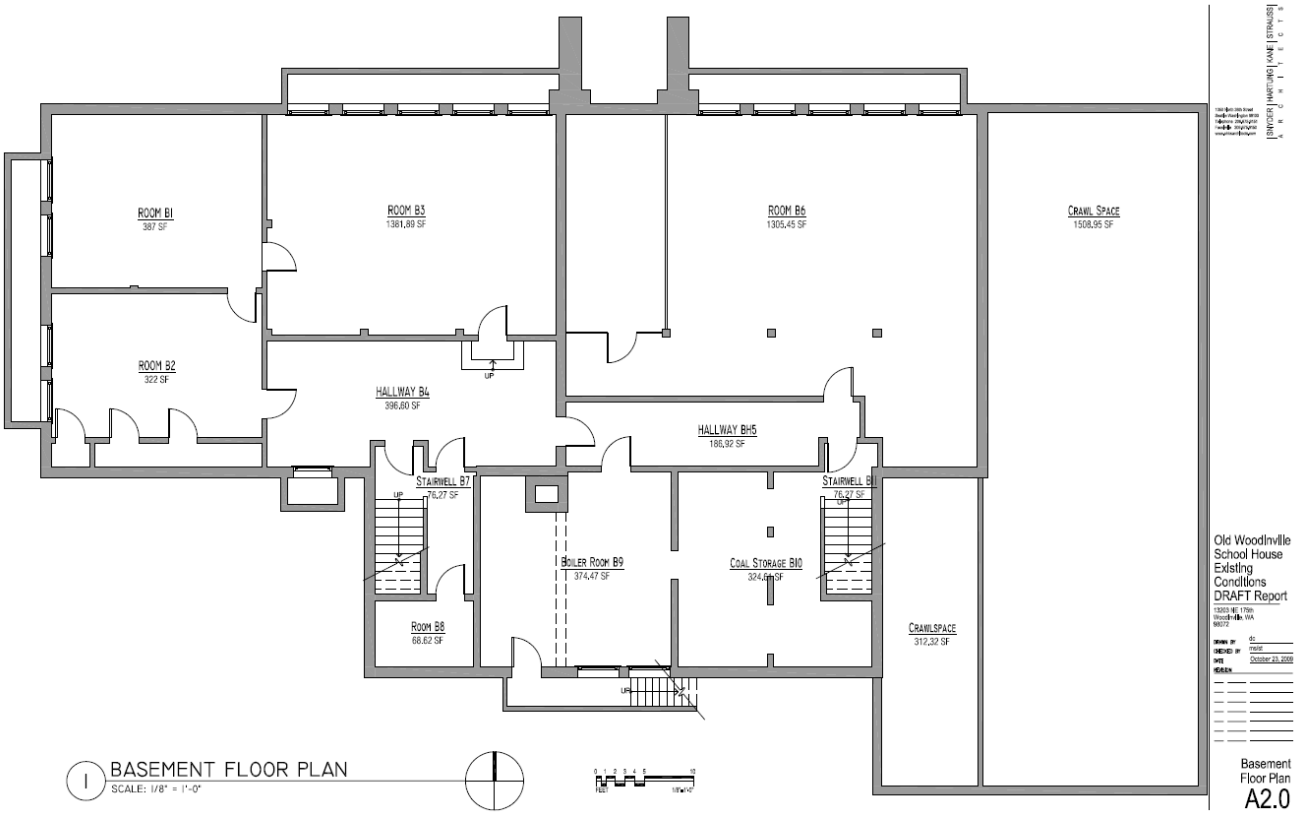
Woodinville School

Floor Plan - 1st Floor



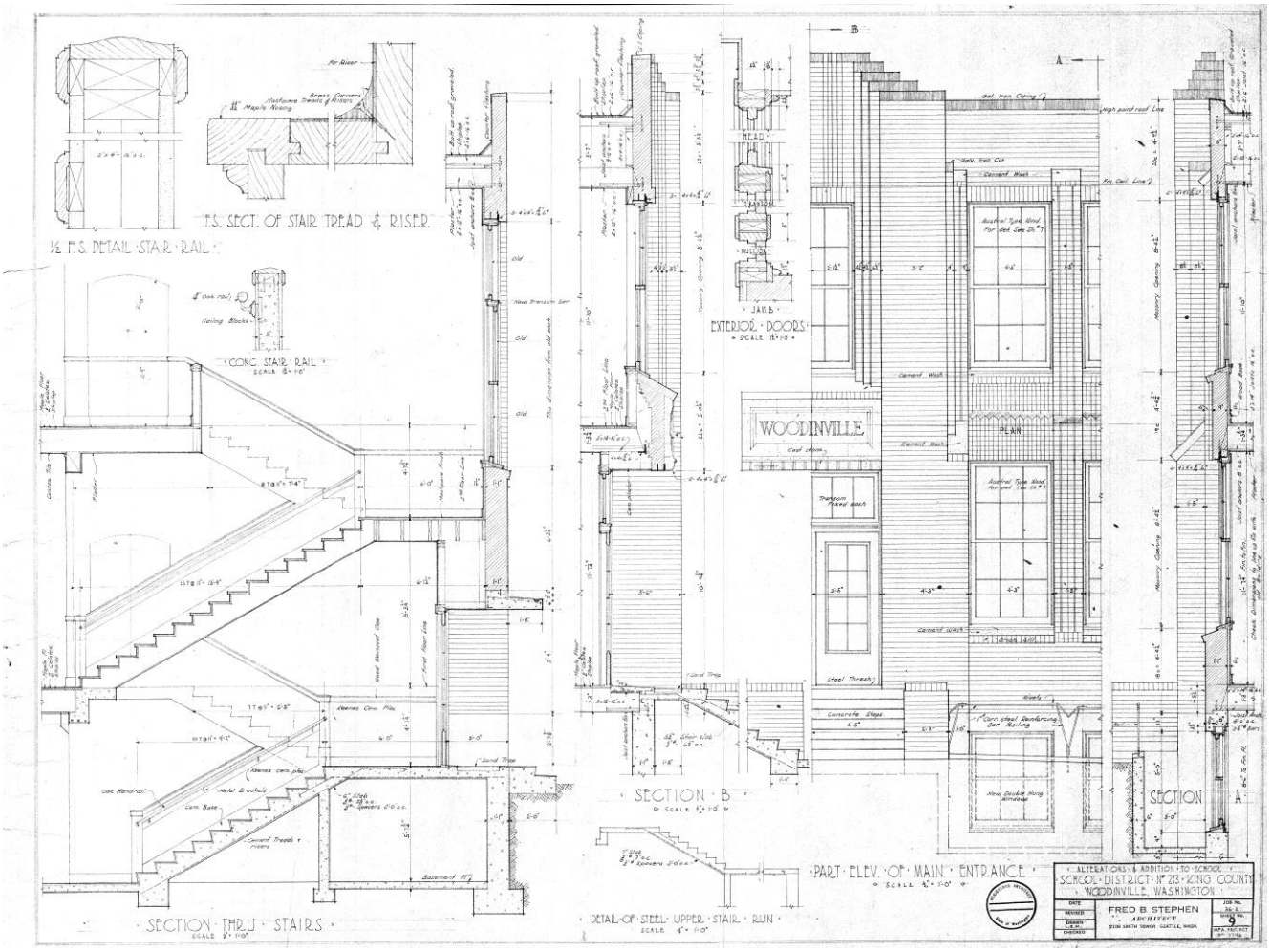
Woodinville School

Floor Plan – 2nd Floor

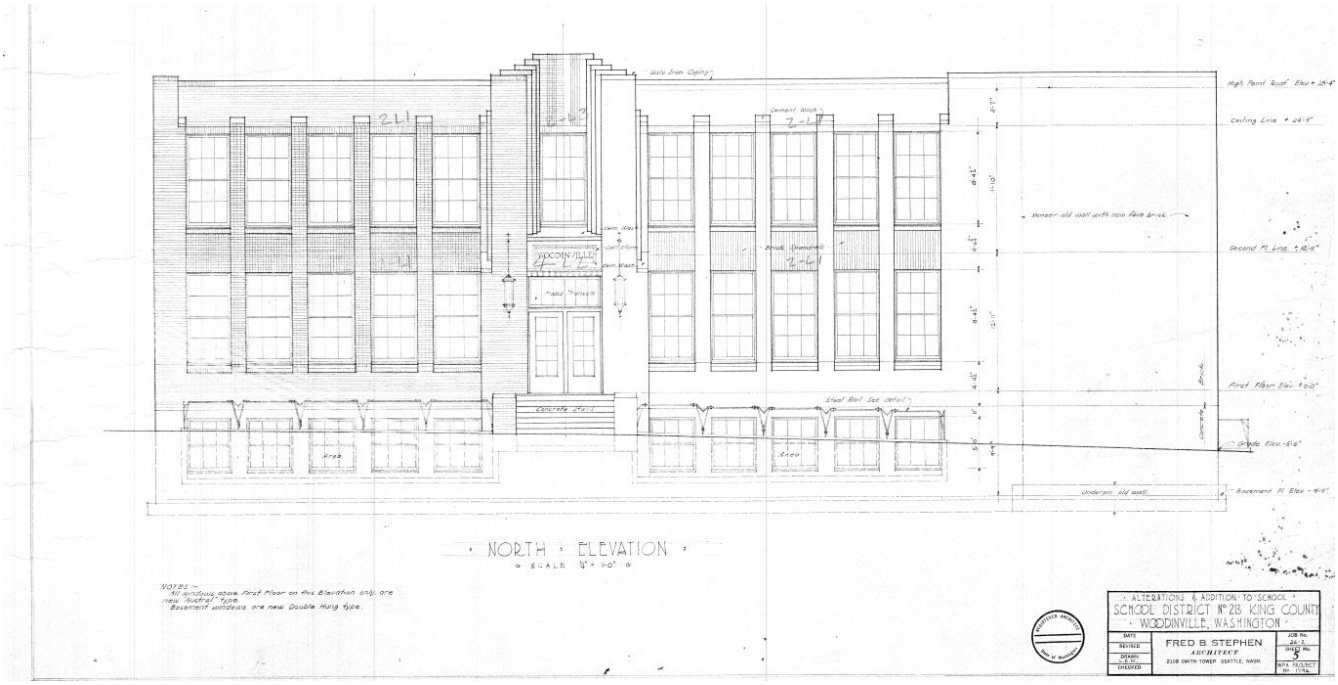


Woodinville School

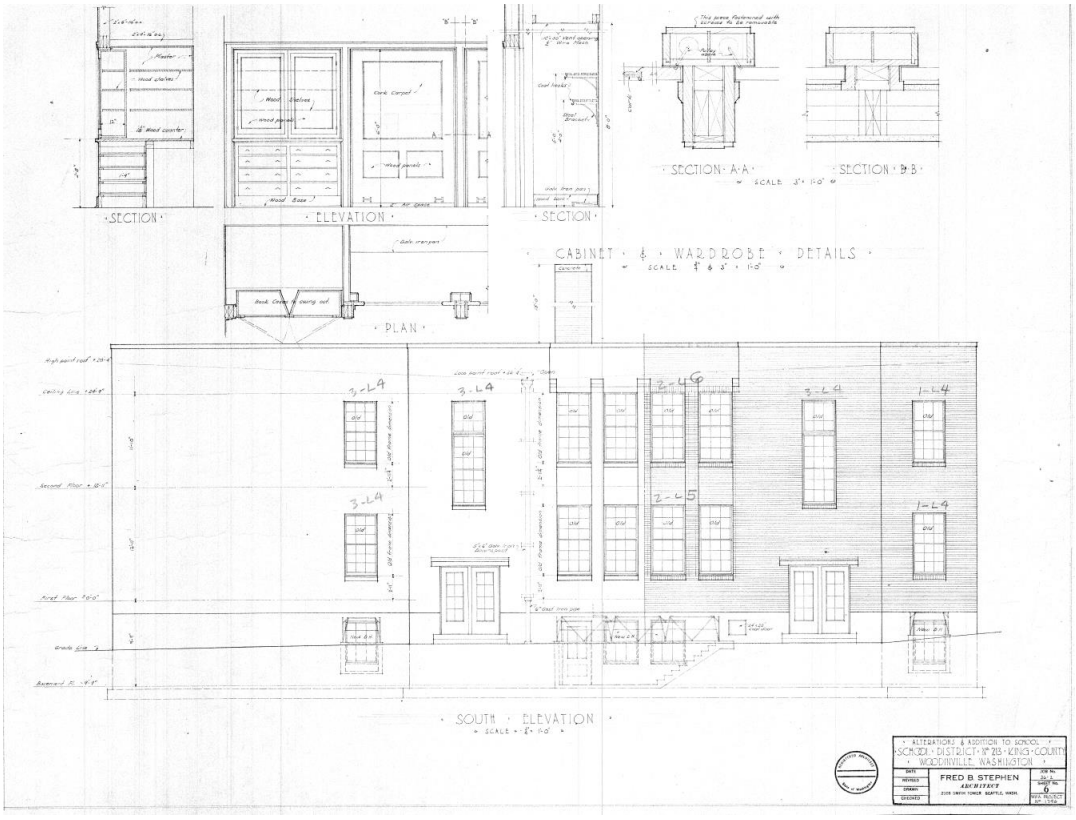
Floor Plan - Basement



Architectural Plans – (Entry and Interior Details) – Fred B. Stephen, 1936



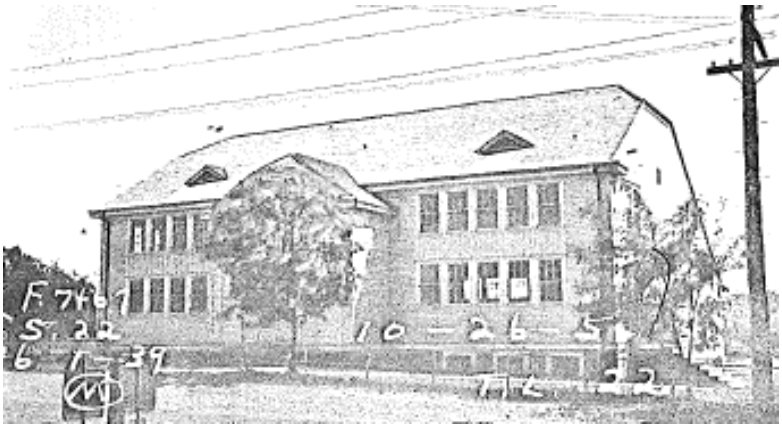
Architectural Plans – (Main Elevation) – Fred B. Stephen, 1936



Architectural Plans – (South Elevation) – Fred B. Stephen, 1936

Woodin School (built to replace previous two-room wood schoolhouse which burned to the ground). The design of the extant Hollywood School, constructed in 1912 and also located in Woodinville, is very similar to that of the original Woodinville School.

- Image provided by the Woodinville Heritage Society.



1923 gymnasium building. Demolished c.1960.

- Image provided by Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue, Washington. – June 1, 1939

Woodinville School – nominated building background, far left – c. 1950. Center foreground is the 1923 gymnasium.

Image provided by Puget Sound Regional Archives, Bellevue, Washington. – June 1, 1939

Note stepped parapet above main entry – now removed

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Woodinville School
City or Vicinity: Woodinville
County: King **State:** Washington

Photographer & Date:

Photographs 1 – 8 & 17 : Phyllis Keller, Woodinville Heritage Society, Woodinville, Washington, on March 25, 2017.

Photographs 9 – 15 : Brian Rich, December 31, 2004, Richaven Sustainable Preservation.
All Rights Reserved.

Photographs 16 : SHKS Architects, Seattle, Washington, August 1, 2010.

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1) Entrance façade north elevation. View from north.

2) Entrance façade north elevation. View from northeast.

3) Detail of entrance - north elevation.

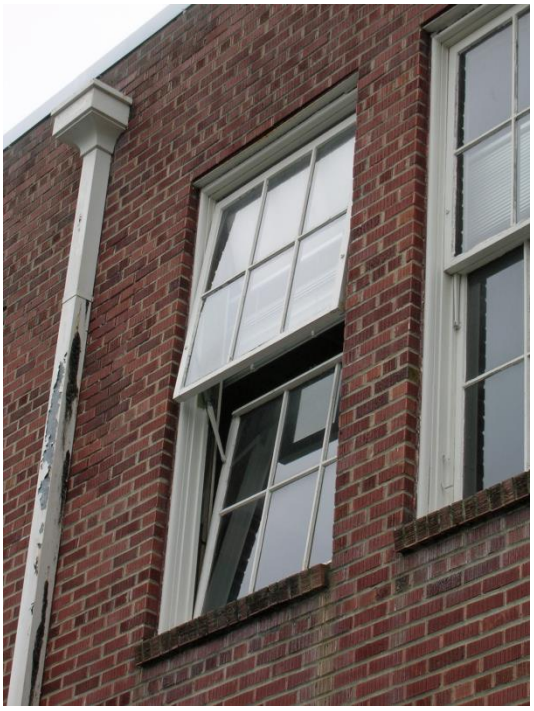
4) Detail of fixture and brickwork, north elevation.

5) West elevation.

6) East elevation – 1948 addition.

7) Southwest corner showing 1909 wall section (note brick color).

8) South elevation.



9) Detail of Austral windows.

10) Interior entrance hall. View toward exit doors.

11) West classroom. 1910 building space.

12) Hall first floor corridor. View to west.

13) Classroom cabinet and coat closet. View to south

14) West Basement – Boys Playroom.

15) Classroom, first floor (1948 addition).

16) WPA Plaque

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Woodinville

street & number 17401 133rd Ave NE telephone (425) 489-2700

city or town Woodinville state WA zip code 98072

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.